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Backgrounder

DRUG LAWS AND TRAFFICKING PATTERNS IN CANADA

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DRUG LAWS AND TRAFFICKING PATTERNS IN CANADA

This paper deals with drug trafficking in Canada, with particular reference to the international context. A brief summary of the constitutional background is followed by a description of applicable criminal law and the current punishment and treatment of drug addicts. Evidence from the yearly reports of various agencies shows the dimensions and nature of the drug trafficking industry in Canada and its primary sources. Finally, the paper mentions the relevant international conventions to which Canada adheres.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL BACKGROUND

The federal Parliament has legislative authority over the criminal law, including criminal procedure. The provinces, however, are responsible for the administration of justice within their boundaries, including the organization of both civil and criminal provincial courts. Thus, although federal statutes establish the criminal law and the procedure to be used in its enforcement, persons charged with an offence under the Criminal Code have traditionally been prosecuted in provincially established courts by provincially appointed prosecutors.

The non-medical use of drugs, including narcotics, is not, however, covered by the Criminal Code,(1) but rather by the Narcotic

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(1) R.S.C., 1985, c. C-46. Please note that all legal references in this paper are from the unofficial version of the Criminal Code by Wilson and Lafleur, Montreal, updated to 1 January 1989.

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Control Act[2] and the Food and Drugs Act.[3] The Supreme Court of Canada has held that the Narcotic Control Act is not strictly "criminal" law, and consequently federal prosecutors handle charges made under both these Acts.[4]

Additionally, both the federal and the provincial governments have a responsibility for maintaining prisons. By convention and statute, a person sentenced to a term of two years or more is placed in a federal prison, or "penitentiary" (unless transferred to provincial jurisdiction under a federal-provincial agreement), and a person sentenced to less than two years serves the sentence in a provincial prison. Thus an offender sentenced to 18 months for a drug offence might be sent to a local prison with limited treatment facilities, while a person sentenced to two years for an identical offence might be sent to a federal penitentiary, where nationally run treatment programs are likely to be available.

Finally, although the RCMP is a federal police force, it also provides provincial policing services in some parts of the country through contractual arrangement with provincial authorities. Thus any drug-related police action might involve a municipal police force, a provincial police force, the RCMP, or all three.

Thus the complicated constitutional background adds to the difficulty of obtaining a national overview.

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

A. Narcotic Control Act

The Narcotic Control Act refers to opium poppy and its derivatives, coca and its derivatives, cannabis sativa and its derivatives, and various other drugs. The possession of, or trafficking in, such narcotics is a criminal offence under the Act.

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(2) R.S.C., 1985, c. N-1.

(3) R.S.C., 1985, c. F-27.

(4) The Queen v. Hauser, [1979] 1 S.C.R. 984. For a more complete discussion of the situation, see Peter Hogg, Constitutional Law of Canada, 2nd ed., Carswell, Toronto, 1985, p. 430-33 and 404-405.

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A person accused of possessing an unauthorized narcotic can be charged with either a summary conviction or an indictable offence (s.3). The prosecutor can choose either procedure, normally according to the seriousness of the offence and the circumstances surrounding it. A person found guilty on summary conviction can be sentenced for the first offence to a fine not exceeding $1,000 or to a prison term of not more than six months, or to both. On a subsequent offence, the fine on summary conviction increases to not more than $2,000 and the term of imprisonment to not more than a year. If the prosecutor proceeds by way of indictment, the maximum penalty is seven years' imprisonment.

Failure to disclose other narcotic prescriptions within the previous month when receiving a new prescription from a different doctor is also an offence. The penalties are similar to those for possession of a narcotic, except that either a fine or a term of imprisonment may be levied, but not both.

Trafficking in narcotics and being in possession of narcotics for the purpose of trafficking both carry a maximum penalty of life imprisonment (s.4).

Under the Narcotic Control Act, importing and exporting narcotics carry a maximum penalty of life imprisonment and a minimum penalty of seven years (s.5). However, the Supreme Court of Canada recently decided that the minimum sentence was arbitrary and could be disproportionate and was therefore in violation of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.(5)

Cultivating opium poppy or marihuana is punishable by a maximum penalty of seven years; the plants may also be destroyed (s.6).

B. Food and Drugs Act

Parts III and IV of the Food and Drugs Act deal respectively with "controlled drugs," which can be legally obtained by a prescription, and "restricted drugs," which cannot be so obtained. Part III controlled

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(5) R. v. Smith, [1987] 1 S.C.R. 1045.

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drugs are set out in Schedule G to the Act and Part IV restricted drugs are set out in Schedule H.(6)

Section 38.1(1) of the Act makes it an offence to seek or obtain controlled drugs from a doctor without disclosing all controlled drugs obtained from a different doctor in the previous month. The maximum penalty on summary conviction is a fine of $1,000 or six months' imprisonment for a first conviction and $2,000 or one year's imprisonment for a subsequent conviction. A person convicted of an indictable offence is liable to a maximum fine of $5,000 or a maximum of three years' imprisonment.

Trafficking in a controlled drug, and possession for the purpose of trafficking, are also offences (ss. 39(1) and (2)). The maximum penalty is imprisonment of 18 months on summary conviction, and of ten years if convicted on indictment.

Section 47(1) makes it an offence to possess a restricted drug, except as authorized in the Act or regulations. The maximum penalty for a summary conviction is either or both of a fine of $1,000 or six months' imprisonment for the first offence and $2,000 or one year's imprisonment for subsequent convictions. A conviction on indictment carries a maximum fine of $5,000 or three years' imprisonment or both.

Trafficking in a restricted drug, or possession for the purpose of trafficking (ss. 48(1) and (2)), carries a maximum penalty of 18 months' imprisonment on summary conviction, and of ten years' imprisonment for conviction on indictment.

C. Bill C-61, The Proceeds of Crime Act

Bill C-61, an Act to amend the Criminal Code, the Food and Drugs Act, and the Narcotic Control Act, received Royal Assent on 13 September 1988, and came into force on 1 January 1989 as c. 51 of the Statutes of Canada 1988. Although it merely provides for amendments to other Acts, it is popularly known as the Proceeds of Crime Act. Its enactment provides a major tool for Canadian courts and enforcement agencies to use in the battle against organized crime.

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(6) Schedules G and H are included as Appendix 1.

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The legislation applies to illicit drug activities and to other specified offences under the Criminal Code which are designated as "enterprise crimes." The legislation's main feature is to provide the court with the power to confiscate an offender's assets found to be derived from criminal activity. The Act also provides the police with new powers to search for and seize the profits from illegal activities.

The legislation created several new offences including:

* the possession of property obtained by trafficking in controlled or restricted drugs under the Food and Drugs Act;
* the possession of property obtained by designated offences under the Narcotic Control Act;
* laundering the proceeds of "enterprise crimes," which include most of the offences mentioned above under the Food and Drugs Act and the Narcotic Control Act; and
* violating a restraint order made under the proceeds of crime legislation.

When a person is accused of committing one of the designated crimes, the court, if it is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to do so, can issue a warrant authorizing a search for and the seizure of property believed to be the profits of illegal activity. The court can also restrain the accused from disposing of or otherwise dealing with his or her assets, and can appoint someone to take control of or manage these assets. These restraint and confiscation orders can be issued before the person accused has completed his or her trial.

If the accused is found to be guilty of a crime covered by the legislation and it can be proved that the assets were obtained through criminal activity, the forfeiture is completed. Where the property of the offender cannot be located, has been transferred to a third party, or is not located in Canada, the court can order the offender to pay a fine equal to the property's value and must impose a term of imprisonment if the offender defaults on the payment.

The legislation also provides for the protection of innocent third parties by allowing them to apply to the court to exempt their

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property from the proceedings both before and after the issuance of special search warrants, restraint orders and orders for forfeiture.

The legislation protects from civil or criminal liability any person who discloses to a peace officer or the Attorney General information which leads him reasonably to suspect that certain property is the proceeds of crime, or that any person has committed or is about to commit an enterprise crime offence or a designated drug offence.

In the first six months after the legislation was proclaimed in force on 1 January 1989, it was successful in allowing courts and law enforcement agencies to search for and confiscate the proceeds of crime and was used to confiscate approximately $25 million so deemed.(7)

D. The Drug Paraphernalia Act,

Bill C-264, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (instruments and literature for illicit drug use), received Royal Assent on 13 September 1988 as S.C. 1988, c. 60. The legislation consists of a single clause adding a new Part X.1 to the Criminal Code under the heading "Instruments and Literature for Illicit Drug Use."

The Act created the new offence of "knowingly" importing, exporting, manufacturing, promoting or selling instruments or literature for illicit drug use. The Act also defines a number of terms, including "instrument for illicit drug use" and "literature for illegal drug use."

Although the legislation was the result of a Private Member's Bill, it appears to be in response to a recommendation in the 1987 Report of the Standing Committee on National Health and Welfare:

> The Standing Committee recommends that the Minister of Justice, in cooperative efforts with his provincial counterparts, develop legislation to close "head shops" (commercial enterprises whose principal business is the sale of drug paraphernalia and items which describe

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(7) For a more complete description of the interaction between financial investigations and drug enforcement, see p. 96-104, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Drug Enforcement Directorate, National Drug Intelligence Estimate 1987/88, Ottawa, 1988, (hereafter referred to as Intelligence Estimate).

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their use and which advocate the use of illicit drugs).(8)

DETENTION AND TREATMENT OF DRUG ADDICTS

Canada has no provisions for punishing drug addicts unless they have committed one of the offences listed above or some other criminal act. Consumption of narcotics is not in itself an offence, unless it also provides proof of possession. Drug addicts imprisoned in a federal penitentiary normally have access to a range of voluntary addiction treatment programs but access to treatment programs in provincial prisons varies from area to area.

There seem to be no compulsory treatment programs in Canada. The Criminal Code provides that a probation order can include a condition that the accused "abstain from the consumption of alcohol. . ." and that he "comply with such other reasonable conditions as the court considers desirable for securing the good conduct of the accused and for preventing a repetition by him of the same offence or the commission of other offences" (s. 737(2)). Although no specific mention is made of drugs, it is not uncommon for a convicted person with drug problems to have the successful completion of a treatment program made a condition of probation or parole.

Part II of the Narcotic Control Act provides for the preventive detention and custody for treatment in certain circumstances of persons convicted of drug offences. Part II has, however, not been proclaimed, although the rest of the Act came into force on 15 September 1961.

Aside from the federal jurisdiction over criminal law, the medical treatment of drug addiction is within provincial jurisdiction. The Supreme Court of Canada ruled in 1982 that the British Columbia Heroin Treatment Act, which provides for the apprehension, assessment

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(8) House of Commons, Standing Committee on National Health and Welfare, First Report, Booze, Pills and Dope: Reducing Substance Abuse in Canada, 2nd Session, 33rd Parliament, October, 1987, p. 36.

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and compulsory treatment of drug addicts, was constitutionally valid.(9) Doubts raised as to whether such legislation could withstand a challenge under the provisions of the 1982 Charter of Rights and Freedoms may be moot, as British Columbia is now in the process of repealing the Act for two reasons: first, the success rate for compulsory treatment was about the same as for voluntary treatment, centres for which are available in the province; second, there was too little voluntary use of Act's provisions as just over 600 addicts applied to the program of their own accord between 1978 and 1982.

The federal government funds some treatment programs, although the provinces may administer them. The government's most recent publication on the National Drug Strategy, Action on Drug Abuse, describes such treatment and rehabilitation programs.(10) The government also maintains statistics on other voluntary programs, such as the treatment of narcotic addiction through methadone, which it is estimated that over 1,000 persons are at present receiving.

DRUG PATTERNS IN CANADA

The most complete information on the quantity, type, and source of drugs being bought and sold in Canada, is in the annually produced National Drug Intelligence Estimate. This RCMP document (Intelligence Estimate) collects and analyzes all intelligence on the illicit drug trade and its impact in this country.

The best source of information on organized crime in Canada is the 1988 Organized Crime Committee Report of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, prepared in collaboration with the Criminal Intelligence Service of Canada (CISC), an organization of Canadian law enforcement

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(9) The Queen v. Hauser, [1979] 1 S.C.R. 984.

(10) Government of Canada, Action on Drug Abuse, Minister of Supply and Services, Ottawa, 1988, pp. 15-16.

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agencies whose primary purpose is to provide facilities for the sharing of information among all police agencies.(11)

Comprehensive Canadian statistics on domestic drug-related criminal offences appear in the Report of the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs: Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics, 1987.(12) Tables 1, 3, 5, 9, 12 and 15 of that publication are in Appendix 2 of this paper.

The Addiction Research Foundation also publishes drug use data. Though the Foundation is based in Toronto, Ontario, and its primary research is conducted in the province, it also collects and analyzes statistics from around the country, including those from Statistics Canada and the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs. This publication is probably the most complete assessment available of the criminal use of drugs and their effects on health.(13)

A. Overview

As Figures 1 and 2 show, there is some evidence that drug use overall is stabilizing or dropping in Canada.

Arrest and conviction figures, however, must be treated with some caution as indicators of drug use; drug offences usually involve consenting parties and are often not reported, while statistics can be affected by changing police priorities or charging practices. The Addiction Research Foundation figures do suggest, however, that drug use, with some notable exceptions such as use of cocaine, has been falling or is remaining stable. This seems particularly to be the case among students, where even cocaine use may be falling (Figure 3).

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(11) Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, 1988 Organized Crime Committee Report, Ottawa, 1988 (hereafter referred to as Organized Crime).

(12) Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics, 1987, Ottawa, 1987 (hereafter referred to as Drug Statistics.

(13) M. Adrian, P. Jull, R. Williams (Comp.), Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries, (update to 1988) Vol. II: Statistics on Drug Use, soon to be published by the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto, 1989 (hereafter referred to as Drug Use).

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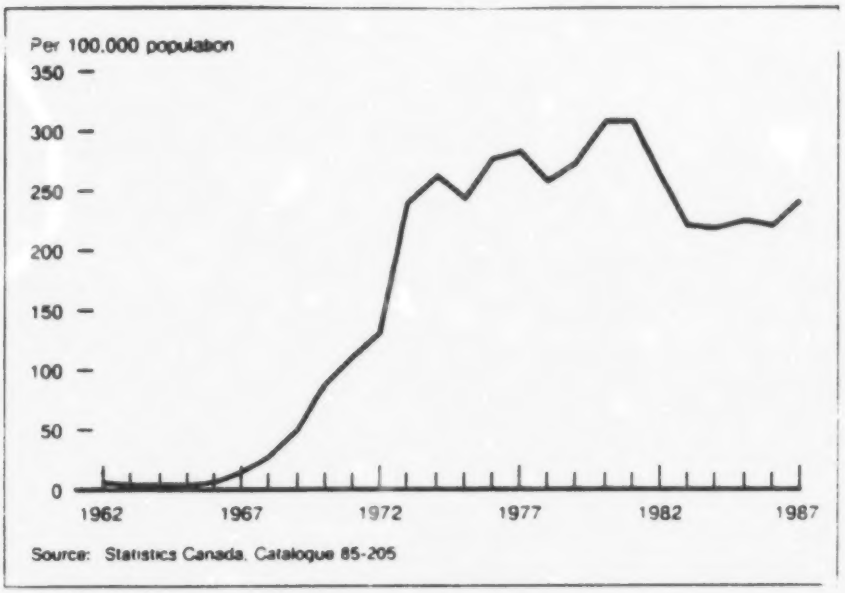
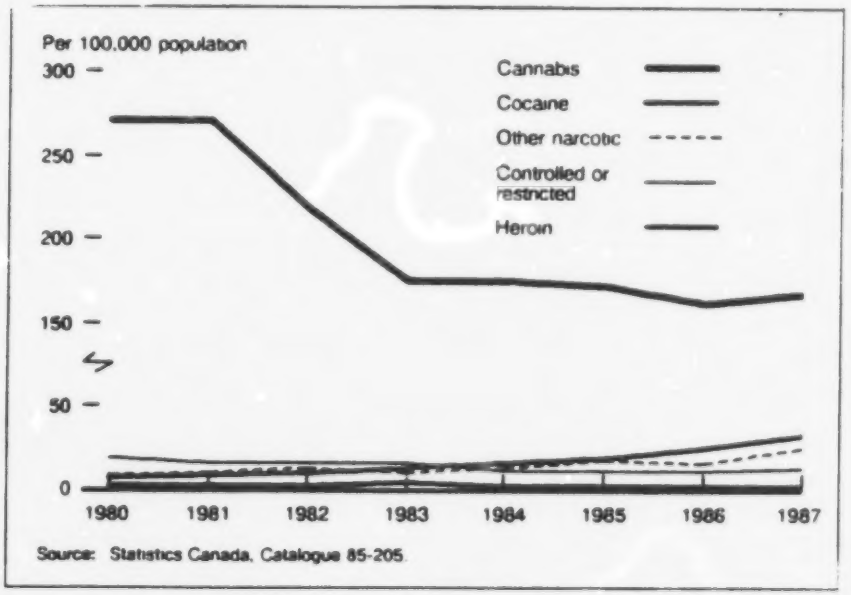
Figure 1

Drug Offences 1962-87





Source: Holly Johnson, "Illegal Drug Use in Canada," Canadian Social Trends, Winter, 1988, Statistics Canada, p. 6.

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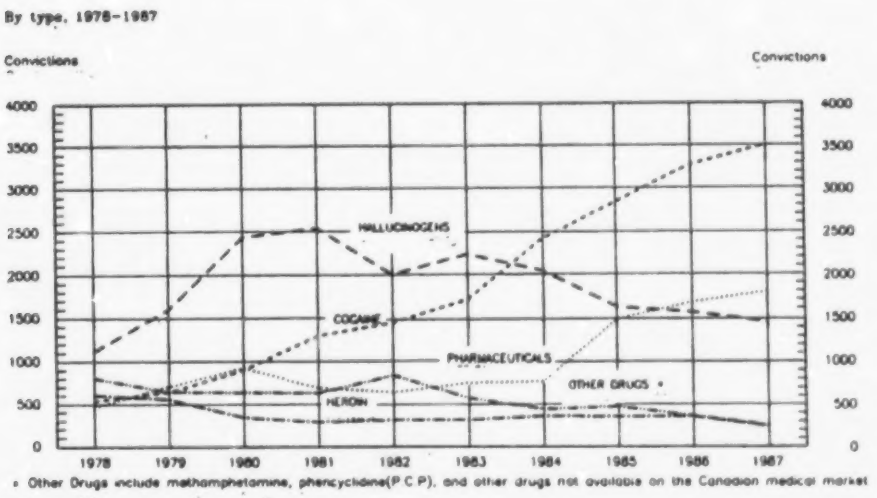
Figure 2

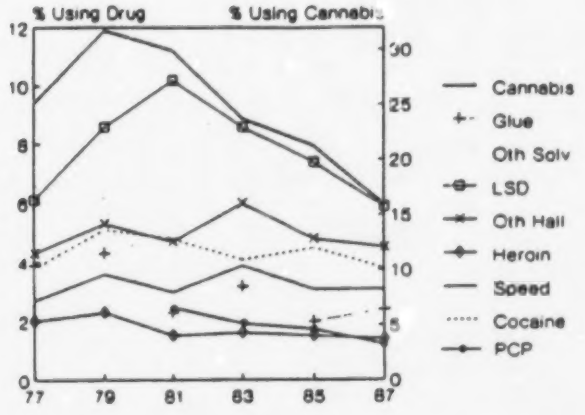
Drug Convictions in Canada, 1978-87



Source: Figure 2, Drug Statistics

Figure 3

Trends in Drug Use Among Ontario Students, 1977-87



Source: Figure 1, Drug Use

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The illicit traffic in and use of narcotics and other dangerous drugs remain, however, serious problems in Canada. Although there is some indication that they may now be levelling off, convictions for the possession of cocaine have grown quickly in the 1980s, and this creates the greatest health and social concern. Moreover, organized crime syndicates are expected to maintain and consolidate their hold on various drug markets.

Canada has a significant and declared interest in preventing international traffic in narcotics and coca-derivatives. At present, however, this country remains on the fringe of intensive trafficking and, except in specific urban areas, is less affected by organized crime than are many countries. Reducing the demand through educational and treatment programs remains a high priority.

B. Heroin

It is believed that heroin abuse in Canada is increasing overall, primarily in Vancouver, Montreal and Toronto (Intelligence Estimate p. 21). Purity of the drug varies considerably, ranging in 1987 from an average of under 10% in British Columbia to 40% or 45% in Quebec and Ontario (Organized Crime, p. 26 and Intelligence Estimate, p. 4). Figure 4 shows the trend in heroin convictions from 1978 to 1987.

Arrest information is much more difficult to come by. Drug Statistics, for example, gives a figure of 226 convictions for heroin offences in 1987, out of 310 heroin-related charges.(14) The number of convictions for trafficking for all narcotic drugs in 1987 was 870, out of 1,035 charges, while the number of convictions for being in possession of drugs for the purpose of trafficking was 857, out of 1,210 charges. Thus the percentage of charges resulting in convictions can vary according to the offence.(15)

Most recent information suggests that Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal remain the distribution centres for the heroin market. The principal source is the Golden Triangle region of Southeast Asia, which is reputed to account for up to 75% of the heroin entering Canada in 1988.

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(14) Drug Statistics, Tables 5 and 3 (see Appendix 2).

(15) Ibid., Tables 5 and 1 (see Appendix 2).

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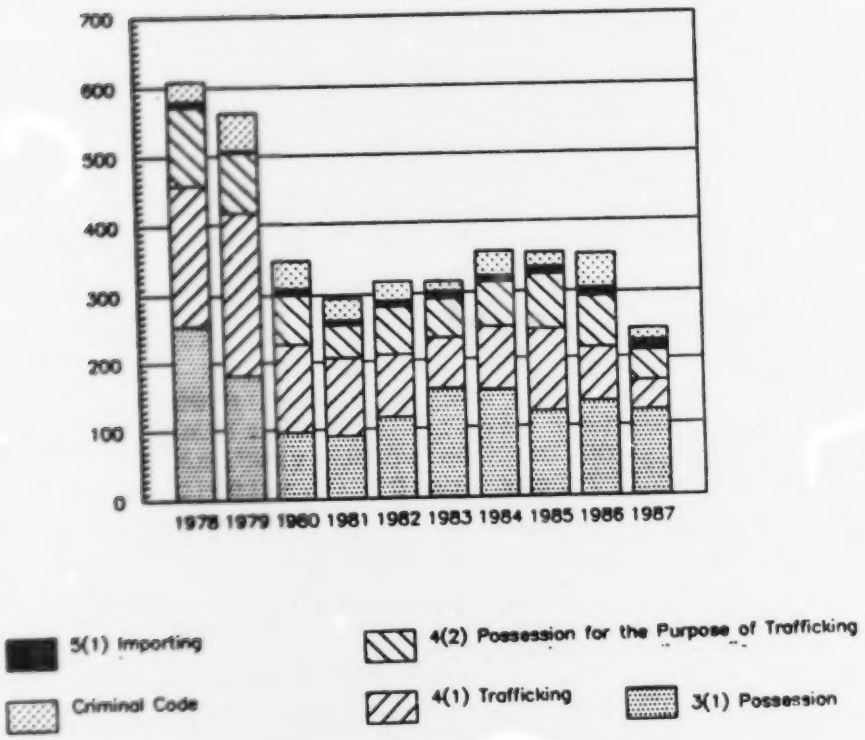
Figure 4

Heroin Convictions, 1978-87



Source: Figure 3, Drug Statistics

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Most of the rest comes from Southwest Asia, with a small percentage originating in Mexico and arriving in Canada via the U.S. market. Figure 5 shows the estimated percentage shares of the Canadian heroin market for the principal sources from 1983-1987.

The vast majority (approximately 90%) of heroin enters the country by air. Vancouver is the principal point of entry, although Montreal and Toronto are points of importation for the east coast. There are suggestions that Montreal's importance is growing for the domestic market, while Toronto and Vancouver continue to be important trans-shipment points for the U.S. market (Intelligence Estimate, p. 5).

Figure 6 shows the categorization of heroin traffickers investigated by the RCMP between 1984 and 1987, while Figure 7 gives police seizure records for heroin for 1983-1987. The Intelligence Estimate gives the sources of heroin and heroin trafficking networks as seen in Figures 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 and summarizes the situation as follows:

> The Canadian illicit narcotics market remains largely under the control of organized crime syndicates. The well organized distribution system indicates a strong relationship between certain national groups active in trafficking within the various regions of Canada and the variety of heroin supplying those areas. In the West, Chinese crime organizations operating out of Vancouver monopolize the distribution networks for Southeast Asian heroin entering the country. The importation and distribution of a portion of Southeast Asian heroin and the bulk of Southwest Asian heroin are controlled by Iranian, Chinese and Italian crime organizations in Eastern Canada, particularly in Montreal and Toronto. Lebanese crime organizations are the most common recipients of heroin shipments originating in Lebanon, which are routed through Montreal and Toronto. These groups are highly organized and have the ability to finance and smuggle almost any type of illicit drug shipment required, with access to airlines, shipping companies and vessels. A considerably smaller amount of heroin is also brought into Canada on an individual basis for personal use by heroin users. Mexican heroin generally enters the country via the United States through Western Canada. (p. 39)

Heroin usage is particularly hard to establish, and the figures vary widely. Intelligence Estimate suggests an estimated heroin user population

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Figure 5

Estimated Percentage Shares of Heroin on the Canadian Market from Principal Sources, 1983-87

Source Area	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Southeast Asia	68%	66%	72%	71%	63%
Southwest Asia	32%	34%	28%	29%	37%
Mexico	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Figure 12, Intelligence Estimate

Figure 6

Number and Categorization of Heroin Traffickers Investigated by the RCMP, 1984-87

Category	1984	1985	1986	1987
Traffic in 1 kilogram or more	146	161	137	147
Traffic in 0.5 to 1 kilogram	87	62	51	38
Traffic in 28 grams to 0.5 kilogram	136	97	86	88
Traffic in less than 28 grams	60	59	58	61
Total	429	379	332	334

Source: Figure 2, Intelligence Estimate

Figure 7

Amount of Heroin Seized in Canada, 1983-87 -(Kilograms)

Agency	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
RCMP*	30.396	39.705	62.639	44.482	30.469
Other Police Departments**	2.615	.554	2.276	3.626	14.422
Total	33.011	40.259	64.915	48.108	44.891

Includes seizures made by the RCMP and Canada Customs.

***Includes seizures made by Vancouver City Police, Ontario Provincial Police, Metropolitan Toronto Police, Quebec Provincial Police and Montreal Urban Community Police.*

Source: Figure 3, Intelligence Estimate

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Figure 8

Estimated Production of Opium
in Southeast Asia
1983-87
(Tonnes)

Country	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Burma	500-600	740	450-600	750-800	900-1,300
Laos	30-40	35	50-100	100-290	150-300
Thailand	30-35	45	35-40	18-20	15-35
Total	560-675	820	535-740	868-1,110	1,065-1,635

Source: Figure 6, Intelligence Estimate

Figure 9

Estimated Production of Opium
in Southwest Asia,
1983-87
(Tonnes)

Country	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Iran	400-600	400-600	200-400	200-400	200-400
Afghanistan	400-575	140-300	450-600	400-600	400-800
Pakistan	63	40-50	40	130	80-135
Total	863-1,238	580-950	690-1,040	730-1,130	680-1,335

Source: Figure 8, Intelligence Estimate

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Figure 10

Opium Poppy Growing Areas
in the Golden Triangle Region
of Southeast Asia, 1987

Source: Figure 7, Intelligence Estimate

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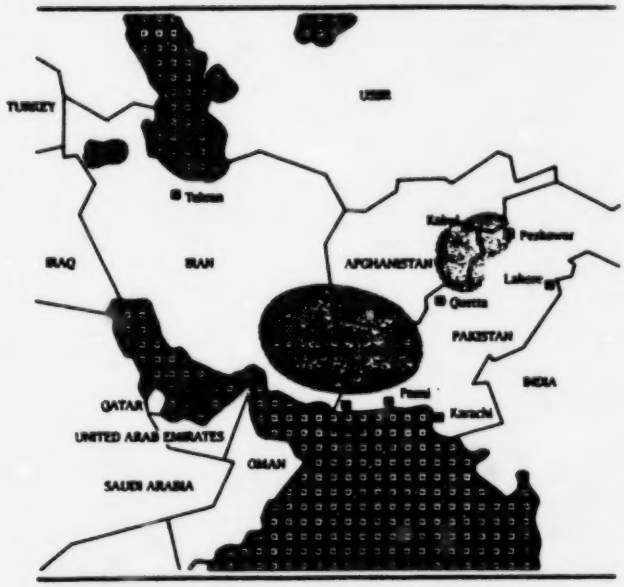
Figure 11

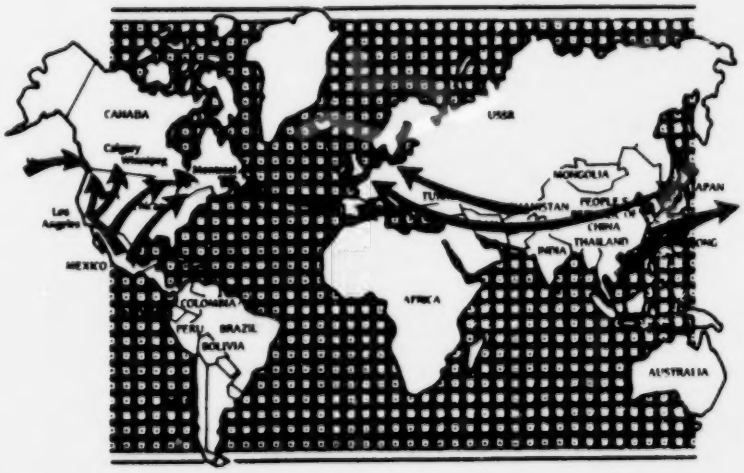
Opium Poppy Growing Areas
in the Golden Crescent Region
of Southwest Asia, 1987



Source: Figure 9, Intelligence Estimate

Figure 12

Major Heroin Trafficking Routes
into Canada, 1987



Source: Figure 13, Intelligence Estimate

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of 25,000 in Canada, with a notable increase in the Montreal area (p. 21). Drug Use states that the "officially recorded number of habitual narcotic drug users in Canada increased from 1982 to 1984 and dropped thereafter to 11,613 by 1986" (p. 4). However, over half of these were cocaine users.

The Intelligence Estimate suggests that bumper crops in the source countries will continue to ensure steady supplies of heroin into the illicit Canadian market. The Golden Triangle of Southeast Asia is likely to remain the principal exporter of opiates to Canada through 1990, although the Golden Crescent of Southwest Asia will also remain a major source. Lebanon and Mexico do not export significant amounts to the Canadian market at this point, but they have the capacity to supplement supplies should there be any disruption in the flow from the usual sources.

C. Cocaine

As for heroin, Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal are all distribution points for cocaine within Canada, although Montreal is widely considered the key centre.

> Most of the cocaine entering Canada through the major airports of Montreal and Toronto in 1987 was obtained through connections in Florida, whereas the cocaine which entered through the international airports in Vancouver and Calgary was transshipped mainly via California. Southwestern Ontario and, to a lesser extent, southern Quebec were the most frequently used conduit regions for cocaine entering Canada overland in 1987. Air conveyance accounted for an estimated 38% of the cocaine entering Canada, another 51% was transported overland, while approximately 11% of the cocaine was smuggled into Canada by sea. (Intelligence Estimate, p. 7).

It is estimated that about 40% of cocaine on the Canadian illicit market comes from Colombia, 30% from Peru, and 15% each from Bolivia and Brazil (Intelligence Estimate, p. 57). The supply routes from the South American countries to North America are numerous and can change from year to year, but the Intelligence Estimate gives a concise summary of the situation.(16) Figure 13 shows the major trafficking routes into Canada for 1987.

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(16) Intelligence Estimate, p. 57-62.

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Figure 13

Major Cocaine Trafficking Routes into Canada, 1987

Source: Figure 25, Intelligence Estimate

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Sources agree that most cocaine reaches Canada by land, but actual percentages are difficult to establish. Organized Crime suggests that in 1986, 55% of cocaine entered by land, 25% by air and 20% by sea (p. 27). Intelligence Estimate suggests that in 1987, 51% entered by land, 38% by air, and 11% by sea (p.62).

The groups primarily involved with trafficking cocaine to and in Canada are Colombian drug networks and outlaw motorcycle gangs. It is estimated that 80% of cocaine entering Canada originates with Colombian groups based in the United States:

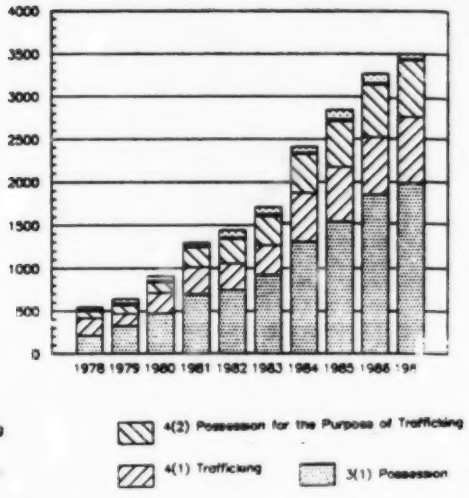
> Montreal is Canada's key distribution centre for cocaine, with the lowest distribution wholesale prices and the growing presence of agents for South American traffickers. The Colombian crime organizations have related groups operating in the Caribbean and in major metropolitan areas in the United States and Canada. Members of these affiliate organizations, who operate at the middle level of the Colombian trafficking groups, are assigned to foreign illicit distribution networks on a rotational basis. These members, who are most often Colombian citizens, will move to a Canadian city for a period of up to six months and return to Colombia to be replaced by other members, making identification of their activities extremely difficult.
>
> Chapters of several outlaw motorcycle gangs are present in most regions of Canada. An estimated 65 different outlaw groups engage in criminal activities, which increasingly include the distribution of cocaine. (Intelligence Estimate, p. 45-46)

In 1987, purity levels were generally high (25% to 65%), availability was greater and prices were lower than in earlier years. Convictions and seizures both increased. Figure 14 shows the number and type of convictions between 1978 and 1987; the growth is clear.

The number of cocaine users is difficult to determine. Figure 15 suggests that, after a rapid rise, it is now levelling out, at least among young people. There appear to be significant differences in the percentage of the population who are using, or have used, cocaine depending upon age and geographical location. It used to be generally assumed that socio-economic status had a significant effect, at least

Figure 14

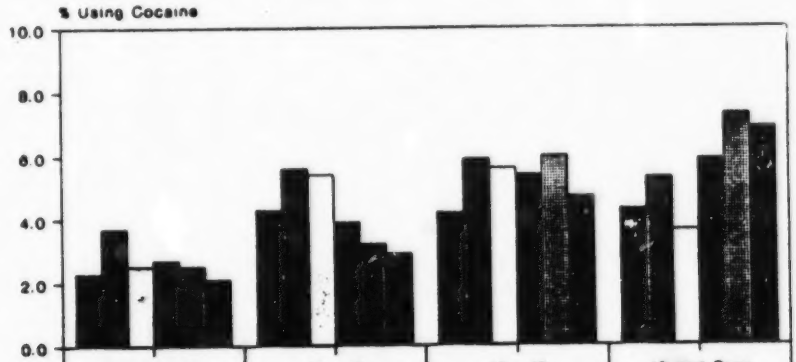
Cocaine Convictions, 1978-87



Source: Figure 4, Drug Statistics

Figure 15

Prevalence of Cocaine Use Among Ontario Students By Age, 1977-87



	13 and Under	14 - 15	16 - 17	18 and Over
1977	2.3	4.3	4.2	4.3
1979	3.7	5.8	5.9	5.3
1981	2.5	5.4	5.8	3.8
1983	2.7	3.9	5.4	5.9
1985	2.5	3.2	6.0	7.3
1987	2.1	2.9	4.7	6.9

Sources: Table 4, and Table 4 in Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume II Statistics on Drug Use, 1984

Source: Figure 8, Drug Use

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insofar as cocaine was an expensive habit requiring a high income, but the drop in the price of this drug makes this assumption increasingly dubious.

A recent survey by a highly respected British Columbia government agency reported that "the use of cocaine in British Columbia is fast approaching levels found in the United States and is almost twice that of Ontario" (Intelligence Estimate, p. 45). Drug Statistics breaks down convictions under the Narcotic Control Act by drug type and province, but it would be rash to draw conclusions as to geographic factors without an intensive analysis.(17)

The results of a province-wide survey into cocaine use carried out by the Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario are shown in Figure 16. A more detailed breakdown can be found in Drug Use, the Foundation's own publication.

The substance "crack" (which is derived from cocaine) is not expected to pose as large a problem here as in the United States, but it is available. This causes grave concern, both because of crack's health hazards and the possible increase in the crime rate that its use will bring (Organized Crime, p. 26; Intelligence Estimate, p. 13). To date, crack has been seen primarily in metropolitan Toronto and south-western Ontario. Deaths across Ontario from cocaine overdoses jumped from 32 in 1985 to 94 in 1987 (Intelligence Estimate, p. 44).

D. Cannabis

Cannabis continues to be the most prevalent drug illegally used in Canada. Figure 17 shows drug-related offences committed under the federal drug acts in Canada from 1976 to 1986.

Although they are dropping, there are vastly more charges and convictions for cannabis use than for use of any other drug. It is not clear to what extent the drop in convictions relates to changes in investigative or charging practices, but the Addiction Research Foundation figures also suggest a strong drop in cannabis use, particularly among students.

---

(17) Drug Statistics, Table 9 (see Appendix 2).

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Figure 16

Ontario Adult Cocaine Use, 1984 and 1987

	1984	1987
Number of respondents	1,048	1,040
	Percentage Use	
Gender		
Male	4.8	7.2
Female	1.9	4.7
Overall	3.3	6.1
Age		
18 to 29 years	7.1	13.6
30 to 49 years	3.0	4.5
50 years and over	0.4	0.5
Education		
Elementary	0.0	0.0
Secondary	2.7	5.7
Post-Secondary	5.2	7.6
Occupation		
Professional/Managerial	4.2	5.9
Sales/Clerical	2.9	6.5
Labour	5.2	7.8
Other	1.9	4.5

**Surveys conducted in 1984 and 1987 by the Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario. Respondents comprised Ontario adults reporting cocaine use at least once in their lifetime.*

Source: Figure 20, Intelligence Estimate

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Figure 17

Number of Drug-Related Criminal Offences Committed Under the Federal Drug Acts and Persons Charged by Act, Canada, 1976-86

Number of Offences

Year	Narcotic Control Act[1]					Food and Drugs Act[1]		Total Drug-Related Criminal Offences
	Heroin	Cocaine	Other	Cannabis	Total	Controlled Drugs	Restricted Drugs	
1976	n.a.	n.a.	918[4]	21,098	22,016	786	560	23,362
1977	188	371	771	22,535	23,865	590	614	25,069
1978	181	532	934	20,662	22,309	717	632	23,658
1979	136	460	907	22,848	24,351	736	1,551	26,638
1980	121	628	903	25,697	27,349	616	1,586	29,551
1981	133	739	785	25,539	27,196	594	1,381	29,171
1982	207	978	1,231	19,354	21,770	611	1,119	23,500
1983	355	1,170	769	14,317	16,611	407	839	17,857
1984	179	1,411	1,425	15,092	18,107	375	584	19,066
1985	273	1,825	2,344	14,309	18,751	390	662	19,803
1986	347	2,384	1,555	14,092	18,378	325	619	19,322

Number of Persons[2,3] Charged

Year	Narcotic Control Act[1]					Food and Drugs Act[1]		Total Drug-Related Criminal Offences
	Heroin	Cocaine	Other	Cannabis	Total	Controlled Drugs	Restricted Drugs	
1976	n.a.	n.a.	728[4]	19,119	19,847	599	426	20,872
1977	127	199	468	20,164	20,958	459	500	21,917
1978	114	270	401	17,594	18,379	505	525	19,409
1979	73	284	363	20,801	21,521	513	1,353	23,387
1980	99	320	455	22,559	23,433	384	1,307	25,214
1981	53	429	379	22,015	22,876	379	1,103	24,358
1982	96	449	347	15,456	16,348	279	805	17,432
1983	186	607	224	11,902	12,919	202	625	13,746
1984	94	833	230	12,485	13,642	185	419	14,246
1985	130	1,075	335	11,413	12,953	176	481	13,610
1986	186	1,570	355	11,544	13,655	184	535	14,374

[1] For types of drugs included under each Act see Technical Notes.

[2] Includes both adults and juveniles.

[3] "Total persons charged" does not represent an unduplicated count of individuals during the year. The same person is counted on each occasion that s/he has been charged with having committed an offence.

[4] Refers to "addicting opiate-like drugs." Specific figures for heroin and cocaine offences were not reported.

Note: Changes in the number of drug offences reported by the police may reflect changes in police enforcement practices rather than any real increase or decrease in drug usage among the population. For changes in police enforcement emphasis see Tables 43, 46 to 49 and 51 to 54.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1982 and 1984 respectively); Statistics Canada, Canadian Crime Statistics 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1985, 1985, 1986 and 1987 respectively).

Source: Table 35, Drug Use

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Cannabis sources and shipment methods are so diverse that it is difficult to summarize them. The amount of cannabis seized in 1987 represented a 94% increase over 1986, as shown in Figure 18. Although foreign sources are expected to continue to provide the majority of cannabis derivatives on the Canadian market, the market shares of various countries may vary considerably. Also of interest is the considerable variation in price, depending upon source and, presumably, quality, as shown in Figure 19.

Figure 20 shows the major trafficking routes into Canada in 1987. The Intelligence Estimate summarizes the situation as follows:

> The most prevalent drugs on the Canadian illicit market in 1987 continued to be the cannabis derivatives, which were widely available in gram to multikilogram quantities in all regions of Canada, including the more remote and isolated areas. Patterns of abuse and availability varied across Canada, with marihuana or hashish dominating different markets. Marihuana originated from Colombia, Jamaica, Mexico and Thailand, as well as domestic cultivation. Hashish reached Canada from Lebanon and Jamaica, with liquid hashish being primarily supplied by Jamaica. Some new trends emerged across Canada in 1987, although, overall, black hashish remained the most widely sought after and abused cannabis derivative. Trinidad and Tobago surfaced as a source country for marihuana destined for the Toronto area, and Libyan and Moroccan hashish were encountered in Quebec.
>
> . . .
>
> Shipments of cannabis entered the Canadian market in 1987 by all possible means. Marihuana, hashish and liquid hashish were seized most frequently at Pearson International Airport in Toronto, often concealed in body packs and luggage. Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto were the principal distribution centres for cannabis destined to regions throughout Canada. Hydroponic and indoor cultivation operations were encountered with increased frequency in Canada during 1987. This method of production reduces the risk of detection and also lends itself ideally to the Canadian climate, as it provides for year-round cultivation and, consequently, greater profits.

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Figure 18

Amount of Cannabis Seized in Canada 1983-87 (Kilograms)

Drug Type	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Marihuana	23,361	3,844	3,765	8,314	26,475
Hashish	3,467	2,379	18,973	17,837	23,968
Liquid Hashish	184.7	207.5	201.7	99.7	439.8
Total	27,012.7	6,430.5	22,939.7	26,250.7	50,882.8

*Includes cannabis derivatives seized by the RCMP and Canada Customs.

Source: Figure 36, Intelligence Estimate

Figure 19

Representative Prices for Marihuana at Successive Stages of Trafficking 1987

Level and Weight	Source Area				
	Colombia	Jamaica	Thailand	United States	Mexico
Source 1 pound	$115-$135	$25	$25-$70	Sinsemilla $350-$1,450	$600
Trafficker (Canada) 1 pound	$700-$2,200	$400-$1,400	$3,800	Sinsemilla $2,100-$3,300	$1,800-$2,500
Street (Canada) 1 ounce/unit	$60-$250	$35-$165	$25-$40 per stick	Sinsemilla $210-$300	$200-$250

Source: Figure 42, Intelligence Estimate

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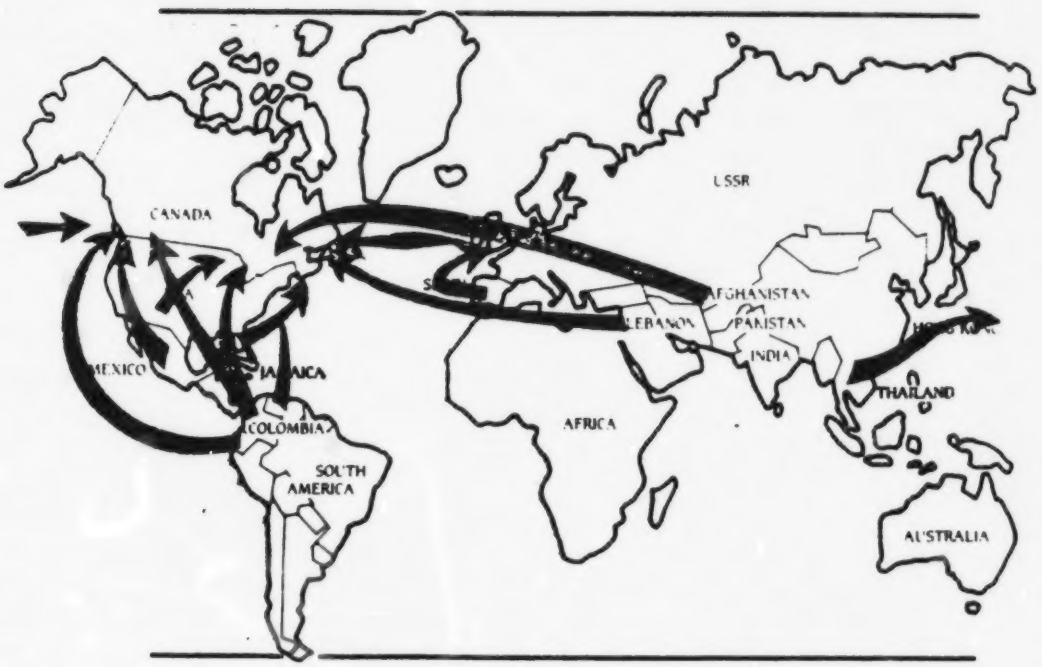
Figure 20

Major Cannabis Trafficking Routes into Canada, 1987



Source: Figure 45, Intelligence Estimate

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> Air conveyance accounted for approximately 30% of the marihuana and 20% of the hashish entering Canada in 1987, compared with 15% and 9% respectively in 1986. The figures for overland transportation dropped in 1987 from an estimated 25% in 1986 to 20% for marihuana and increased from 1% in 1986 to 30% for hashish. An estimated 50% of the marihuana and hashish imported into Canada entered via ocean-going vessels in 1987, a drop from 60% for marihuana and 90% for hashish in 1986. Liquid hashish was smuggled into Canada almost exclusively by air, at an estimated 95%, the same percentage as in 1986. Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver served as the principal ports of entry as well as the domestic centres for cannabis entering Canada in 1987. (p. 76, 93-4)

E. Chemical Drugs

The main chemical drugs of abuse under Schedule G are methamphetamine (speed), pentazocine (or Talwin, which is taken as a supplement to or substitute for heroin, particularly in western Canada), and the barbiturates. Schedule H drugs subject to abuse include lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA), and psilocybin. Phencyclidine (PCP), which is regulated under the Narcotic Control Act, also continues to be a significant drug of abuse.

Canada's illicit chemical drug supply is derived from three main sources: clandestine manufacture, diversion from medical supply channels and illegal importation. Overall, illegal importation is not a major source of these drugs except for LSD and look-alike/act-alike drugs imported from the United States. Most seizures from clandestine chemical drug laboratories from 1983 to 1987 involved methamphetamine, MDA, or PCP. Outlaw motorcycle gangs appear to be the prime distributors of all of these drugs (Intelligence Estimate, p. 72-3).

Most illicit Schedule G drugs have been diverted from the illicit market, whether by prescription abuse, theft or other means. Figure 21 shows reported thefts and losses involving Schedule G drugs, 1983-87. Figure 22 shows the number of persons charged with all chemical drug-related offences in those years.

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Figure 21

Reported Thefts and Other Losses
Involving Schedule G Drugs
1983-87

Year	Break and Enter	Grab Theft	Armed Robbery	Unexplained Loss	Diversion	Loss in Transit	Total
1983	374	14	81	22	25	22	538
1984	287	27	90	10	17	16	447
1985	218	10	73	35	5	9	350
1986	332	5	82	42	9	18	488
1987	258	9	76	38	18	24	423

Source: Figure 34, Intelligence Estimate

Figure 22

Number of Persons charged with
Chemical Drug-Related Offences
1983-87

Drug Category	Charge	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Schedule F Prescription Drugs	Sale without prescription	4	24	24	18	14
Schedule G Controlled Drugs	Trafficking**	100	86	36	57	73
	Total Schedule G	100	86	36	57	73
Schedule H Restricted Drugs	Possession	731	421	387	377	360
	Trafficking**	436	207	278	207	231
	Total Schedule H	1,167	628	665	584	591
Narcotic Control Act Phencyclidine (PCP)	Possession	36	20	23	12	8
	Trafficking**	50	50	30	25	19
	Importation	2	5	5	5	—
	Total PCP	88	75	58	42	27
Total		1,359	813	783	701	705

Persons charged by the RCMP only.

**Includes Possession for the Purpose of Trafficking offences.*

Source: Figure 28, Intelligence Estimate

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F. Organized Crime

The 1988 Organized Crime Committee Report of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police mentions three main types of organized crime groups in Canada.

Outlaw motorcycle gangs are specifically mentioned as being actively involved in drug trafficking. The report suggests that there are about 40 outlaw motorcycle gangs with a combined membership of approximately 900. Two of the four largest motorcycle gangs in the world have a strong Canadian presence: the Hell's Angels and the Outlaws.

Triad organizations are an increasing concern, particularly because of their propensity for physical violence. Triad activity has been identified across the western provinces, and a Toronto group, Kung Lok, is cited as having an involvement in heroin importation. As of 1987, Triads had not been identified in the province of Quebec.

The three major organized Mafia groups in Canada are the Mafia, the Cosa Nostra and N'Drangheta. Importation and distribution of drugs are among their activities, along with extortion, gambling and loan sharking.

Organized Crime also suggests that there exist in Quebec "crime families with links to persons" in Colombia and Iran and involved with trafficking in cocaine and heroin respectively (p. 23).

INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES

On 28 May 1987, the Right Hon. Joe Clark, Secretary of State for External Affairs, addressed the House of Commons on the new National Drug Strategy and illicit trafficking. His speech made clear that Canada places a great deal of importance on international initiatives and international treaties in the fight against drug trafficking:

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In general, the programs of the strategy are directed at solving domestic problems in Canada. However, illicit trafficking is an international industry and it is clear that Canada cannot solve our drug abuse and trafficking problems in isolation. . .

Drug abuse is not a new phenomenon, but its extent is indeed. As early as in 1909 Canada participated actively in drafting an international convention on the control of opium trafficking. And today still we continue to play a major role within such United Nations bodies as the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Yesterday, as a matter of fact, Canada was re-elected to this important commission which in past years had concentrated its efforts specially on the problem of supply reduction.

Along with other countries Canada played a part in the introduction of a new element in the approach taken by the Commission, namely the reduction of demand. We are also trying to take into account certain other elements such as the new complexity of international networks of traffickers.

. . .

These problems can only be faced effectively through international co-operation so the UN Commission is preparing a new international convention on illicit trafficking. The origin of this convention is a resolution of the UN General Assembly co-sponsored by Canada and adopted in December, 1984.

...

The Government is working internationally on three other fronts. The UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control sponsors projects which assist producer countries to develop and finance programs that will help farmers move away from drug production, help improve local standards of living, and help train local police to deal with the extremely well organized drug traffickers. Canada has made substantial contributions to this body's general fund as well as giving two grants of $1 million apiece to UNFDAC projects in

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> Thailand and Pakistan to develop alternative crops for farmers. That is a new policy direction for CIDA established in 1986. As well, we will continue to consider on a case-by-case basis requests from narcotics producing countries for development assistance.
>
> Second, our contribution to UNFDAC will be raised to $500,000 this year and $1 million by 1991 to demonstrate our commitment to international co-operation.
>
> Third, we are expanding the consular awareness program of the Department of External Affairs to make Canadian travellers more aware of the dangers of drug purchase, drug possession, drug trafficking and drug use abroad. Sir, more Canadians are in prisons overseas for drug offences than for any other crime. . .
>
> The Government acknowledges that wide-ranging efforts will be made in Canada to fight drug abuse and traffic. We also believe that if we choose to ignore the international aspects we will be doing so at our own risk. The part of our national drug strategy which relates to the international aspects attests to our intention to co-operate with other countries to reduce drug production, traffic and abuse both in Canada and abroad.(18)

More specifically, Canada is a signatory to the three major United Nations Conventions on illicit drug use. The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 came into force on 13 December 1964. Canada signed it the day it was opened for signatures, 30 March 1961, and ratified it on 11 October 1961, apparently the first country to do so.

The Single Convention deals with plant-based narcotics, and provides for the International Narcotics Control Board to collect statistics from Convention parties on narcotic production, consumption, importation and exportation. It makes estimates of the medical and scientific needs of each country, and efforts are made to limit production and trade in narcotics to those requirements. It is designed to prevent the diversion of narcotics out of the licit market into the illicit market, and so prevent the abuse of narcotic substances produced legally for

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(18) House of Commons, Debates, 28 May 1987, pp. 6467-8.

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medical or scientific purposes. The Canadian point of contact for the INCB is the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, a part of the Health Protection Branch of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

The second United Nations treaty is the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971. This was concluded on 21 February 1971, and entered into force on 16 August 1976. It was designed to deal with synthetic drugs in a way similar to that set out in the 1961 Convention for plant-based narcotics. It classified psychotropic substances into four schedules, with varying reporting requirements and trade restrictions. Canada played a significant role in drafting the 1971 Convention but did not sign it at the time, apparently because of reservations as to whether this country could fully comply with the reporting requirements under domestic law. Canada finally acceded to the Convention on 10 September 1988.

The United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, was concluded in Vienna on 20 December 1988, and signed by Canada on the same date.

Additionally, Parliament passed the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act, S.C. 1988, c. 37 (Bill C-58) on 28 July 1988 (in force 1 October 1988). One witness before a Senate Committee described it thus:

> The basic aim of Bill C-58 on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters is to make sure that Canada can follow through on its international obligations by ratifying mutual legal assistance treaties in criminal matters. Canada, like its partners on the international scene, is committed to fighting crime within its borders whether that crime be purely Canadian or whether it has an international dimension. It is indispensable for Canada to be able to co-operate with other countries in order to attack effectively such international crimes as drug trafficking, organized crime, transborder offences committed electronically, laundering of money, and so on.
>
> Canada's assistance will be offered on a reciprocal basis to foreign countries with whom we are linked by a bilateral or multilateral treaty. Canada negotiated a treaty of this kind with the United States, which was signed on March 18, 1985, and which will come into force as soon as both countries are in a position to ratify it. Another mutual assistance treaty in

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> criminal matters was signed between Canada and the United Kingdom on June 22, 1988, by Prime Ministers Mulroney and Thatcher. Negotiations are underway with Switzerland, France, Italy, West Germany, Australia, the Bahamas and the Cayman Islands. . .
>
> In conclusion, it should be added that mutual legal assistance treaties are not intended to replace or alter the co-operation that our law-enforcement agencies have established with their counterparts abroad. Such treaties are rather the formal roof over the informal structure of existing co-operation, and they fit within Canada's existing legal principles.(19)

CONCLUSION

Recent events, such as the interception of Colombian drug-trafficking agents in New Brunswick, have shown that Canada cannot afford to take the drug-trafficking issue too lightly. Although our domestic problems of drug consumption, drug-related crime, and organized crime are much smaller than those of some other countries, such as the United States, Canada is not immune from international trends. This is particularly true of our large urban centres, primarily Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver. If the United States takes increasingly harsh measures against drug consumption and large-scale trafficking, it is possible that more drugs and drug-related money may be directed through Canada, whose border with the United States is particularly difficult to police.

Legislation passed in the last Parliament, such as the Proceeds of Crime Act and the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Measures Act, has laid the foundation for an effective and timely response by Canada to international trafficking issues as they arise.

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(19) Senate, Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs, Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence, 2nd Session, 33rd Parliament, 21 July 1988, 88:5-88:7.

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APPENDIX 1

Source: Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, Compendium of Pharmaceuticals and Specialties (44th ed.), Ottawa, 1988.

Schedule G of the Food and Drugs Act
(Section 33) (Controlled Drugs)

Amphetamine and its salts
Barbituric acid and its salts and derivatives
Benzphetamine and its salts
Butorphanol and its salts
Chlorphentermine and its salts
Diethylpropion and its salts
Methamphetamine and its salts
Methaqualone and its salts
Methylphenidate and its salts
Nalbuphine and its salts
Phendimetrazine and its salts
Phenmetrazine and its salts
Phentermine and its salts
Thiobarbituric acid and its salts and derivatives

Part G of the Food and Drugs Regulations

Barbituric acid and its salts and derivatives except
Secobarbital and Pentobarbital and their salts and derivatives
Butorphanol and its salts
Chlorphentermine and its salts
Diethylpropion and its salts
Methylphenidate and its salts
Nalbuphine and its salts
Phentermine and its salts
Thiobarbituric acid and its salts and derivatives

SCHEDULE H

(Section 40) (Illicit Drugs)

Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) or any salt thereof
N,N-Diethyltryptamine (DET) or any salt thereof
N,N-Dimethyltryptamine (DMT) or any salt thereof
4-Methyl-2, 5-dimethoxyamphetamine (STP(DOM)) or any salt thereof
3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA) or any salt thereof
3-methoxy-4,5-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MMDA) or any salt thereof
N-methyl-3-piperidyl benzilate (LBJ) or any salt thereof
2,3-dimethoxyamphetamine or any salt thereof
2,4-dimethoxyamphetamine or any salt thereof
2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine or any salt thereof
2,6-dimethoxyamphetamine or any salt thereof
3,4-dimethoxyamphetamine or any salt thereof
3,5-dimethoxyamphetamine or any salt thereof
4,9-dihydro-7-methoxy-1-methyl-3H-pyrido(3,4 - b)indole (Harmaline) and any salt thereof
4,9-dihydro-1-methyl-3H-pyrido(3,4-b)indol-7-ol(Harmalol) and any salt thereof
4-methoxyamphetamine or any salt thereof
3-[2-(Dimethylamino)ethyl]-4-hydroxyindole (Psilocin) or any salt thereof
3-[2-(Dimethylamino)ethyl]-4-phosphoryloxyindole (Psilocybin) or any salt thereof
2,4,5-Trimethoxyamphetamine or any salt, isomer, or salt of isomer, thereof
3,4-methylenedioxy-N-methylamphetamine or any salt thereof
N-(1-phenylcyclohexyl)ethylamine or any salt thereof
4-bromo-2, 5-dimethoxyamphetamine or any salt thereof
1-[1-(2-thienyl)cyclohexyl]piperidine and its salts
1-phenyl-N-propylcyclohexanamine or any salt thereof
3,4,5-trimethoxybenzeneethanamine (Mescaline) or any salt thereof but not including peyote (lophophora)
3-methoxy-4,5-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MMDA) or any salt thereof
7-methoxy-α-methyl-1,3 benzodioxole-5-ethanamine (MMDA) or any salt, isomer or salt of isomer thereof
N,N,α-trimethyl-1,3-benzodioxole-5-ethanamine or any salt, isomer or salt of isomer thereof
N-ethyl-α-methyl-1,3-benzodioxole-5-ethanamine or any salt, isomer or salt of isomer thereof

APPENDIX 2

Source: Department of National Health
and Welfare,
Bureau of Dangerous Drugs,
Health Department Branch,
Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted
Drug Statistics, 1987.

TABLE 1:
TABLEAU 1:

DISPOSITION OF CHARGES UNDER THE NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT BY SECTION
DISPOSITION DES ACCUSATIONS EN VERTU DE LA LOI SUR LES STUPEFIANTS, SELON L'ARTICLE

Disposition	Year / Année	3(1)	4(1)	4(2)	5(1)	3.1(1)	Total / Totaux
Fine / Amende	1983	966	70	143	0	123	1302
	1984	1212	145	187	0	174	1718
	1985	1483	118	186	0	332	2119
	1986	1763	108	205	0	279	2355
	1987	1733	143	204	0	192	2272
Suspended Sentence/ Probation / Sentence Suspendue/ Probation	1983	84	30	34	0	56	204
	1984	80	46	36	0	137	299
	1985	112	59	48	0	329	548
	1986	180	30	52	0	239	501
	1987	155	22	37	0	490	704
Absolute Discharge / Libération Inconditionnelle	1983	14	0	1	0	0	15
	1984	18	0	2	0	1	21
	1985	34	0	0	0	45	79
	1986	35	1	1	0	1	38
	1987	42	0	0	0	0	42
Conditional Discharge / Libération Conditionnelle	1983	71	0	4	0	10	85
	1984	100	0	2	0	22	124
	1985	98	2	6	0	20	126
	1986	86	3	5	0	69	163
	1987	101	3	5	0	73	182
Gaol / Prison	1983	291	457	419	40	44	1251
	1984	343	616	449	26	35	1469
	1985	451	692	567	40	213	1963
	1986	552	698	587	33	325	2195
	1987	609	702	611	34	362	2318
Other Guilty / Autres Coupables	1983	11	1	4	0	0	16
	1984	2	1	2	0	0	5
	1985	3	0	0	0	0	3
	1986	2	0	0	0	0	2
	1987	4	0	0	0	0	4
Dismissal / Rejetée	1983	119	50	87	1	7	264
	1984	105	78	97	2	3	285
	1985	122	64	79	3	24	292
	1986	135	48	89	2	9	283
	1987	150	22	63	2	1	238
Withdrawn / Retirée	1983	282	76	255	19	157	789
	1984	295	82	174	11	97	659
	1985	325	73	154	28	523	1103
	1986	314	70	218	20	360	982
	1987	232	64	144	6	314	760
Stay of Proceedings / Arrêt des Procédures	1983	171	51	100	5	3	330
	1984	216	128	99	8	29	480
	1985	175	72	114	7	73	441
	1986	221	55	119	10	82	487
	1987	202	53	105	2	62	424
Acquitted / Acquitté	1983	32	22	64	0	4	122
	1984	53	28	35	4	12	132
	1985	45	35	47	2	61	190
	1986	55	42	58	8	11	174
	1987	73	26	41	3	1	144
Sine Die	1983	2	1	3	0	0	6
	1984	1	0	0	0	0	1
	1985	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1986	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1987	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bench Warrant Issued / Mandat D'arrestation	1983	0	1	2	0	0	3
	1984	0	2	4	0	0	6
	1985	1	0	0	0	0	1
	1986	0	0	0	1	0	1
	1987	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total / Totaux	1983	2043	759	1116	65	404	4387
	1984	2425	1126	1087	51	510	5199
	1985	2849	1115	1201	80	1620	6865
	1986	3343	1055	1334	74	1375	7181
	1987	3301	1035	1210	47	1495	7088

TABLE 3:
TABLEAU 3:

DISPOSITION OF CHARGES UNDER THE NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT BY DRUG
DISPOSITION DES ACCUSATIONS EN VERTU DE LA LOI SUR LES STUPEFIANTS, SELON LA DROGUE

Disposition	Year / Année	Anileridine	Cocaine	Codeine	Heroin (e)	Hydrocodone	Hydromorphone	Methadone	Morphine	Opium	Oxycodone	Pentazocine	Pethidine	Phencyclidine	Other / Autres	Total / Totaux
Fine Amende	1983	1	805	39	71	67	2	3	13	4	42	10	7	233	5	1302
	1984	0	1223	104	67	54	6	0	3	0	38	41	12	162	8	1718
	1985	0	1370	154	46	97	8	2	6	3	69	164	16	159	24	2119
	1986	0	1604	171	57	67	2	1	3	0	52	223	4	166	5	2355
	1987	0	1695	104	58	32	6	5	7	3	30	235	1	92	4	2272
Suspended Sentence/ Probation Sentence Suspendue/ Probation	1983	0	56	11	49	20	1	0	5	0	27	1	7	25	2	204
	1984	0	84	68	46	32	11	1	0	0	24	9	2	15	5	299
	1985	0	111	246	29	47	5	1	2	0	32	31	13	27	4	548
	1986	2	132	185	30	7	0	1	2	3	28	81	11	19	0	501
	1987	11	141	266	17	6	0	27	0	0	175	48	2	8	3	704
Absolute Discharge Libération Inconditionnelle	1983	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	15
	1984	0	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	21
	1985	0	29	23	1	0	0	0	1	0	17	2	6	0	0	79
	1986	0	27	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	38
	1987	0	34	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	42
Conditional Discharge Libération Conditionnelle	1983	0	57	11	7	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	85
	1984	0	93	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	6	0	124
	1985	0	88	21	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	8	0	126
	1986	0	75	60	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	21	0	5	0	163
	1987	0	91	14	3	0	0	0	2	0	17	18	35	2	0	182
Gaol Prison	1983	1	696	37	175	36	7	2	23	3	35	29	17	185	5	1251
	1984	2	922	39	208	9	7	7	8	3	14	60	13	173	4	1469
	1985	1	1141	138	258	36	16	4	11	3	49	107	12	166	21	1963
	1986	0	1319	264	216	13	41	1	21	1	40	166	8	103	2	2195
	1987	4	1483	237	147	14	37	2	12	1	79	200	13	82	7	2318
Other Guilty Autres Coupables	1983	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	16
	1984	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
	1985	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
	1986	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
	1987	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
Dismissal Rejetée	1983	0	129	6	56	1	9	0	2	0	7	25	0	29	0	264
	1984	1	174	11	31	1	5	1	6	0	7	35	3	7	3	285
	1985	0	172	18	36	18	0	1	0	0	2	39	1	5	0	292
	1986	0	139	26	39	0	0	0	3	0	1	58	9	7	1	283
	1987	1	145	4	13	1	0	0	1	0	3	65	3	0	2	238
Withdrawn Retirée	1983	4	369	51	52	77	40	0	10	4	60	33	13	69	7	789
	1984	0	404	48	54	40	8	5	11	1	39	17	5	25	2	659
	1985	0	432	375	52	57	5	1	1	1	103	26	6	36	8	1103
	1986	1	465	258	43	38	46	5	6	0	33	33	13	25	16	982
	1987	1	355	158	16	22	6	0	2	0	138	40	2	20	0	760
Stay of Proceedings Arrêt des Procédures	1983	0	179	11	98	2	2	3	6	3	6	13	7	0	0	330
	1984	0	256	27	145	5	3	7	1	1	1	22	1	0	11	480
	1985	0	227	45	75	4	1	3	5	0	22	38	12	5	4	441
	1986	0	264	79	47	0	1	2	3	0	6	81	1	0	1	487
	1987	0	226	65	39	0	3	5	3	0	6	73	1	0	3	424
Acquitted Acquitté	1983	0	64	4	15	6	1	0	3	1	10	3	1	14	0	122
	1984	0	89	12	11	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	3	9	0	132
	1985	0	88	15	12	45	1	0	0	2	4	13	0	10	0	190
	1986	1	128	4	10	1	0	0	3	0	1	15	2	9	0	174
	1987	0	106	1	16	0	0	2	1	1	0	8	0	9	0	144
Sine Die	1983	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	6
	1984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	1985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bench Warrant Issued Mandat D'arrestation	1983	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	1984	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
	1985	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1986	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Totaux	1983	6	2375	170	524	210	63	8	62	15	190	114	52	579	19	4387
	1984	3	3263	322	568	142	40	21	30	5	131	191	42	400	41	5199
	1985	1	3659	1035	512	304	36	12	26	9	300	425	66	418	62	6865
	1986	4	4155	1050	444	126	98	10	43	4	165	681	49	335	25	7181
	1987	17	4278	850	310	75	53	41	28	5	448	690	58	216	19	7088

TABLE 5:
TABLEAU 5:

CONVICTIONS UNDER THE NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT BY DRUG AND BY SECTION
CONDAMNATIONS EN VERTU DE LA LOI SUR LES STUPEFIANTS, PAR DROGUE ET SELON L'ARTICLE

Drug Drogue	Year Année	3(1)	4(1)	4(2)	5(1)	3.1(1)	Total Totaux
Anileridine	1983	2	0	0	0	0	2
	1984	2	0	0	0	0	2
	1985	1	0	0	0	0	1
	1986	2	0	0	0	0	2
	1987	3	0	3	0	9	15
Cocaine	1983	918	351	334	27	0	1630
	1984	1305	568	450	17	0	2340
	1985	1539	633	539	29	0	2740
	1986	1852	673	614	19	0	3158
	1987	1990	774	663	19	0	3444
Codeine	1983	30	9	15	0	44	98
	1984	25	6	8	0	185	224
	1985	49	4	14	0	515	582
	1986	52	2	10	0	619	683
	1987	42	4	12	0	564	622
Heroin(e)	1983	159	75	58	11	0	303
	1984	157	92	66	9	0	324
	1985	124	121	80	11	0	336
	1986	138	79	75	13	0	305
	1987	124	43	44	15	0	226
Hydrocodone	1983	16	1	1	0	106	124
	1984	5	2	2	0	86	95
	1985	5	0	2	0	173	180
	1986	3	0	3	0	79	85
	1987	6	0	1	0	45	52
Hydromorphone	1983	8	0	3	0	0	11
	1984	4	4	4	0	12	24
	1985	5	2	1	0	21	29
	1986	1	3	4	0	35	43
	1987	11	3	4	0	26	44
Methadone	1983	4	0	1	0	0	5
	1984	5	2	1	0	0	8
	1985	6	0	0	0	1	7
	1986	1	1	1	0	0	3
	1987	6	1	1	0	26	34
Morphine	1983	20	9	11	1	0	41
	1984	5	4	2	0	0	11
	1985	10	7	3	0	0	20
	1986	8	6	11	1	0	26
	1987	11	3	7	0	0	21
Opium	1983	4	1	1	1	0	7
	1984	0	2	1	0	0	3
	1985	3	1	2	0	0	6
	1986	3	0	1	0	0	4
	1987	3	0	1	0	0	4
Oxycodone	1983	22	5	16	0	64	107
	1984	17	3	5	0	56	81
	1985	18	1	6	0	144	169
	1986	15	4	5	0	100	124
	1987	12	0	11	0	278	301
Pentazocine	1983	0	17	23	0	0	40
	1984	41	47	20	0	3	111
	1985	223	28	39	0	19	309
	1986	366	36	46	0	66	494
	1987	304	19	51	0	130	504
Pethidine	1983	9	0	4	0	18	31
	1984	13	1	4	0	12	30
	1985	13	0	7	0	27	47
	1986	6	1	4	0	13	24
	1987	7	1	5	0	39	52
Phencyclidine	1983	242	90	130	0	0	462
	1984	172	74	112	0	0	358
	1985	176	74	112	0	0	362
	1986	184	34	76	0	0	294
	1987	116	22	49	0	0	187
Other Autres	1983	3	0	8	0	1	12
	1984	4	3	3	0	15	25
	1985	9	0	2	0	39	50
	1986	5	1	0	0	1	7
	1987	9	0	5	0	0	14
Total Totaux	1983	1437	558	605	40	233	2873
	1984	1755	808	678	26	369	3636
	1985	2181	871	807	43	939	4841
	1986	2618	840	850	34	913	5254
	1987	2644	870	857		1117	5522

TABLE 9: CONVICTIONS UNDER THE NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT BY DRUG AND BY PROVINCE
TABLEAU 9: CONDAMNATIONS EN VERTU DE LA LOI SUR LES STUPEFIANTS, PAR DROGUE ET PAR PROVINCE

Drug	Year	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Total
Drogue	Année	T-N	I.du P.E.	N-E	N-B	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	C-B	Yukon	T.N-O.	Totaux
Anileridine	1983	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
	1984	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	1985	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1986	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
	1987	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	2	2	0	0	15
Cocaine	1983	3	1	28	14	770	384	37	22	160	203	4	4	1630
	1984	9	1	31	20	1134	583	48	19	162	327	2	4	2340
	1985	6	1	35	16	1364	764	37	16	183	302	6	10	2740
	1986	15	0	51	19	1592	798	46	29	228	365	10	5	3158
	1987	7	3	50	23	1714	893	51	37	252	411	4	1	3446
Codeine	1983	0	0	1	0	17	45	10	7	8	10	0	0	98
	1984	0	0	1	1	6	121	33	43	17	2	0	0	224
	1985	22	0	0	0	7	377	103	18	36	19	0	0	582
	1986	0	0	0	0	21	441	179	5	13	24	0	0	683
	1987	0	0	0	1	6	506	57	4	7	41	0	0	622
Heroin(e)	1983	0	0	0	0	70	61	0	3	11	158	0	0	303
	1984	0	0	0	0	71	81	0	0	20	152	0	0	324
	1985	0	0	0	1	88	111	1	0	7	128	0	0	336
	1986	2	0	0	0	108	59	0	2	6	128	0	0	305
	1987	0	0	0	0	66	50	0	0	5	105	0	0	226
Hydrocodone	1983	15	0	0	0	10	86	1	4	8	0	0	0	124
	1984	0	0	1	0	7	50	0	2	34	1	0	0	95
	1985	0	0	0	0	7	117	33	2	21	0	0	0	180
	1986	0	0	0	0	2	74	1	0	10	0	0	0	87
	1987	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	1	0	0	0	52
Hydromorphone	1983	0	0	1	0	4	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	11
	1984	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	0	5	1	0	0	24
	1985	0	0	0	0	12	9	0	0	6	2	0	0	29
	1986	0	0	0	0	4	35	1	0	1	2	0	0	43
	1987	0	1	6	0	1	23	0	0	3	10	0	0	44
Methadone	1983	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	5
	1984	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	8
	1985	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	7
	1986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
	1987	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	34
Morphine	1983	1	0	1	0	18	12	1	0	3	5	0	0	41
	1984	0	0	1	0	2	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	11
	1985	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	1	8	0	0	20
	1986	0	0	0	0	13	4	0	1	3	5	0	0	26
	1987	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	2	3	6	0	0	21
Opium	1983	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	7
	1984	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	1985	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	6
	1986	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
	1987	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Oxycodone	1983	0	0	7	0	14	59	5	2	18	2	0	0	107
	1984	0	0	8	0	9	35	1	6	20	2	0	0	81
	1985	14	0	9	0	19	97	14	1	11	4	0	0	169
	1986	0	0	0	0	59	36	2	0	3	24	0	0	124
	1987	0	0	2	0	4	287	2	0	2	4	0	0	301
Pentazocine	1983	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	26	12	0	0	40
	1984	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	1	30	72	0	0	111
	1985	0	0	0	0	2	3	30	9	93	172	0	0	309
	1986	0	0	0	0	5	7	81	11	176	214	0	0	494
	1987	0	0	0	0	4	83	58	15	128	216	0	0	504
Pethidine	1983	1	0	1	0	4	23	0	0	0	2	0	0	31
	1984	0	0	2	0	6	8	1	9	3	1	0	0	30
	1985	0	0	0	0	1	18	8	10	5	5	0	0	47
	1986	0	0	0	0	5	5	11	1	1	1	0	0	24
	1987	0	0	0	0	2	45	0	1	2	2	0	0	52
Phencyclidine	1983	1	1	1	2	397	52	0	0	6	2	0	0	462
	1984	3	1	4	12	297	32	1	0	5	3	0	0	358
	1985	0	0	1	15	313	23	0	0	9	1	0	0	362
	1986	0	0	0	8	272	10	0	2	2	0	0	0	294
	1987	0	0	1	12	163	5	0	3	1	2	0	0	187
Other Autres	1983	0	0	1	0	7	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	12
	1984	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	9	3	7	0	0	25
	1985	0	0	0	0	19	12	13	2	1	3	0	0	50
	1986	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	7
	1987	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	3	5	0	0	14
Total Totaux	1983	21	2	41	16	1312	730	61	38	242	402	4	4	2873
	1984	12	2	48	33	1539	932	98	90	303	573	2	4	3636
	1985	42	1	45	32	1836	1542	240	59	376	649	6	10	4838
	1986	17	0	51	27	2084	1472	322	51	447	768	10	5	5254
	1987	7	4	59	36	1971	1962	170	62	409	837	4	1	5522

TABLE 12:
TABLEAU 12:

CONVICTIONS UNDER THE NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT BY DRUG AND BY SENTENCE
CONDAMNATIONS EN VERTU DE LA LOI SUR LES STUPEFIANTS, PAR DROGUE ET PAR SENTENCE

Sentence	Year / Année	Anileridine	Cocaine	Codeine	Heroin (e)	Hydrocodone	Hydromorphone	Methadone	Morphine	Opium	Oxycodone	Pentazocine	Pethidine	Phencyclidine	Other / Autres	Total / Totaux
Fine/Amende	1983	1	805	39	71	67	2	3	13	4	42	10	7	233	5	1302
	1984	0	1223	104	67	54	6	0	3	0	38	41	12	162	8	1718
	1985	0	1370	154	46	97	8	2	6	3	69	164	16	159	25	2119
	1986	0	1604	171	57	67	2	1	3	0	52	223	4	166	5	2355
	1987	0	1695	104	58	32	6	5	7	3	30	235	1	92	4	2272
Suspended Sentence Probation Sentence Suspendue/ Probation	1983	0	56	11	49	20	1	0	5	0	27	1	7	25	2	204
	1984	0	84	68	46	32	11	1	0	0	24	9	2	15	7	299
	1985	0	111	246	29	47	5	1	2	0	32	31	13	27	4	548
	1986	2	132	185	30	7	0	1	2	3	28	81	11	19	0	501
	1987	11	141	266	17	6	0	27	0	0	175	48	2	8	3	704
Absolute Discharge Libération Inconditionnelle	1983	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	15
	1984	0	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	21
	1985	0	29	23	1	0	0	0	1	0	17	2	6	0	0	79
	1986	0	27	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	38
	1987	0	34	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	42
Conditional Discharge Libération Conditionnelle	1983	0	57	11	7	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	85
	1984	0	93	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	6	6	124
	1985	0	88	21	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	8	0	126
	1986	0	75	60	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	21	0	5	0	163
	1987	0	91	14	3	0	0	0	2	0	17	18	35	2	0	182
Time - Less Than 1 Month Prison - Moins de 1 Mois	1983	1	126	20	38	15	3	1	7	0	4	11	3	24	0	253
	1984	0	165	7	27	2	0	2	1	1	4	26	4	31	1	271
	1985	1	227	116	42	4	12	1	0	0	22	58	5	34	3	525
	1986	0	264	83	40	9	0	0	1	0	15	120	1	10	0	543
	1987	1	338	69	39	8	6	1	2	0	23	160	2	12	3	664
Time - 1 Month To Less Than 6 Months Prison de 1 Mois A Moins de 6 Mois	1983	0	130	6	26	14	1	0	6	0	17	14	9	49	4	276
	1984	1	228	27	37	5	3	3	2	1	6	25	5	68	2	413
	1985	0	305	15	34	25	3	3	5	1	23	38	4	40	12	508
	1986	0	345	166	33	2	35	0	1	0	24	31	5	43	0	685
	1987	2	407	144	21	5	10	0	2	0	46	30	4	32	1	704
Time - 6 Months To Less Than 1 Year Prison de 6 Mois A Moins de 1 An	1983	0	112	5	14	6	1	0	2	0	7	2	1	22	0	172
	1984	1	128	0	27	0	2	0	1	0	1	6	2	24	0	192
	1985	0	187	1	25	2	0	0	1	0	2	4	1	29	0	253
	1986	0	206	13	25	1	1	0	4	0	1	10	1	22	1	285
	1987	0	186	20	9	1	18	0	3	0	4	3	1	17	0	262
Time - 1 Year To Less Than 2 Years Prison de 1 An A Moins de 2 Ans	1983	0	120	4	36	0	2	0	1	2	4	1	3	34	0	207
	1984	0	158	4	36	2	0	1	1	1	3	3	2	20	1	232
	1985	0	176	5	27	5	0	0	2	1	1	5	1	21	6	250
	1986	0	201	1	24	1	2	1	2	0	0	5	0	15	0	247
	1987	1	247	1	24	0	2	1	2	0	4	5	4	8	2	301
Time - 2 Years To Less Than 3 Years Prison de 2 Ans A Moins de 3 Ans	1983	0	81	2	17	1	0	0	5	0	2	1	1	15	1	126
	1984	0	110	1	21	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	16	0	154
	1985	0	124	1	36	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	11	0	178
	1986	0	175	0	19	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	5	0	206
	1987	0	153	2	9	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	5	1	178
Time - 3 Years To Less Than 4 Years Prison de 3 Ans A Moins de 4 Ans	1983	0	60	0	16	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	82
	1984	0	74	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	105
	1985	0	42	0	25	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	73
	1986	0	56	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	75
	1987	0	79	1	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	91
Time - 4 Years To Less Than 5 Years Prison de 4 Ans A Moins de 5 Ans	1983	0	17	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	25
	1984	0	21	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	31
	1985	0	34	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	64
	1986	0	22	0	10	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	42
	1987	0	29	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	36
Time - 5 Years To Less Than 6 Years Prison de 5 Ans A Moins de 6 Ans	1983	0	14	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	23
	1984	0	12	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	17
	1985	0	5	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	29
	1986	0	16	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
	1987	0	22	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27

Sentence	Year / Annee	Anileridine	Cocaine	Codeine	Heroin (e)	Hydrocodone	Hydromorphone	Methadone	Morphine	Opium	Oxycodone	Pentazocine	Pethidine	Phencyclidine	Other / Autres	Total / Totaux
Time - 6 Years	1983	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	17
To Less Than	1984	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
7 Years	1985	0	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	11
Prison de 6 Ans	1986	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11
A Moins de 7 Ans	1987	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Time - 7 Years	1983	0	25	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	34
To Less Than	1984	0	17	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
8 Years	1985	0	19	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
Prison de 7 Ans	1986	0	4	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
A Moins de 8 Ans	1987	0	8	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Time - 8 Years	1983	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	0	21
To Less Than	1984	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
9 Years	1985	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	15
Prison de 8 Ans	1986	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
A Moins de 9 Ans	1987	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Time - 9 Years	1983	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
To Less Than	1984	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
10 Years	1985	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Prison de 9 Ans	1986	0	6	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	14
A Moins de 10 Ans	1987	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Time - 10 Years	1983	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
To Less Than	1984	0	4	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
20 Years	1985	0	8	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	21
Prison de 10 Ans	1986	0	12	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
A Moins de 20 Ans	1987	0	1	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	23
Time - 20 Years	1983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
And Over But Not Life	1984	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Prison - 20 Ans	1985	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Et Plus Main Non A Vie	1986	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Time - Indefinite	1983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Prison - Indéterminé	1984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other/Autres	1983	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	16
	1984	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
	1985	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
	1986	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
	1987	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
Total/Totaux	1983	2	1630	98	303	124	11	5	41	7	107	40	31	462	12	2873
	1984	2	2340	224	324	95	24	8	11	3	81	111	30	358	25	3636
	1985	1	2740	582	336	180	29	7	20	6	169	309	47	362	50	4838
	1986	2	3158	683	305	87	43	3	26	4	124	494	24	294	7	5254
	1987	15	3446	622	226	52	44	34	21	4	301	504	52	187	14	5522

TABLE 15: HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF CONVICTIONS UNDER THE NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT BY DRUG AND BY YEAR
TABLEAU 15: SOMMAIRE HISTORIQUE DES CONDAMNATIONS EN VERTU DE LA LOI SUR LES STUPEFIANTS, PAR DROGUE ET PAR ANNEE

Drug/Drogue	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Anileridine	2	2	1	2	15
Cocaine	1630	2340	2740	3158	3446
Codeine	98	224	582	683	622
Heroin(e)	303	324	336	305	226
Hydrocodone	124	95	180	87	52
Hydromorphone	11	24	29	43	44
Methadone	5	8	7	3	34
Morphine	41	11	20	26	21
Opium	7	3	6	4	4
Oxycodone	107	81	169	124	301
Pentazocine	40	111	309	494	504
Pethidine	31	30	47	24	52
Phencyclidine	462	358	362	294	187
Other/Autres	12	25	50	7	14
Total/Totaux	2873	3636	4838	5254	5522